

# Calgary Bulletin

Vol. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1882.

No. 9.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18th, 1882.

Arabi Pasha has been exiled for life.  
Louis Woodbridge has been appointed chief justice of Manitoba. Judge Miller resigns.  
Hon. J. A. Akers, new lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and family left Ottawa for Winnipeg on Nov. 24th.

Lady Gertrude Douglas, sister of the Marquis of Lorne, has married a young banker, and they have opened a bakery in Hammer-smith.

Sir Hugh Allan died suddenly, at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 9th of December. He had been ailing for some weeks, but nothing serious was anticipated.

HUMBOLT, Dec. 29, 1882.

Mr. Hardisty is expected daily.  
There is no more hay for sale here.

The roads are good and weather fine.  
Freighters passing here nearly every day.  
L. Clark, of the H.B.Co., R. Fuller, of Hamilton, and Col. Sprout, of Prince Albert, passed here on the 28th on their way to Prince Albert.

Work on the telephone line between Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills is still being prosecuted. An office will be established at the latter place at once, when operations will cease for the winter.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 29, 1882.

Messrs. Beatty, Robertson, Wilson and Bannerman arrived about noon on Christmas, having had a good trip. They left on Tuesday afternoon for the east.

LOCAL.

Roads never were better.

Six rises about 8.30 and sets about 3.40.

The public school was suspended all week, Christmas holidays.

The net proceeds of the Methodist Christmas tree festival were \$65.

Mr. J. SINGLAR, of the H.B.Co., arrived from Victoria on Saturday to spend the holidays.

The subject for next Sabbath evening in the Methodist Church is "Caring a wild beast."

W. NICHOLSON, of Sturgeon River, had some barley this season which yielded fifty-six bushels to the acre.

Mail left Sunday morning last at eight o'clock. It was quite large, containing fifty-eight registered letters.

Supper party at W. Bird's, south side, on Tuesday evening, and another at Pan Noyes on Thursday evening last.

Fish are reported plentiful in Looking Glass Lake, near Lake Ste. Anne, at the head of the Upper White Mud River.

Those interested in the Agricultural Society should arrange to attend the annual meeting at Edmonton on the 10th of January.

Mr. H. C. Wilson has purchased three lots on the H.B.Co. reserve near his own residence, from Mr. William Anderson, Indian Agent.

The river having overflowed the ice opposite the fort last week, a first-class skating rink has been formed, which is fairly patronized by skaters.

Another game of football will be played on the ice on New Year's day. The boys will meet at Kelly's at ten o'clock, a.m., to arrange matters.

The R.C. Mission thresher has threshed out 13,000 bushels of grain in the settlement on Big Lake west of Mission, not including little bit of barley.

A game of football took place on Christmas day on the H.B.Co. reserve, which resulted in a game of glass being knocked out of Mr. A. Dunlop's window.

The late mild weather has saved the Indian Department thousands of dollars, as the Indians have been able to support themselves on rabbit, chicken, etc.

Forty-five sleighs with goods for Norris & Carey arrived on Tuesday and Wednesday last. This was the freight left some time ago about 20 miles this side of Battleford.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B.Co., got back from Battleford on Thursday last, six days and a half travelling. The snow was over two feet deep at Battleford when he left, but the track was good.

Mr. VICKERS, of Thompson's survey party, was started some time ago to join the party who crossed and surveyed back on Saturday last. He succeeded in reaching a point within sixty miles of Slave Lake, but could get no further owing to deep snow and the loss of most of his horses. He cached everything, there and returned.

J. CHABOT got back to Ft. Saskatchewan from Frog Lake on Tuesday last, whither he had sailed the S.S. S. Parker on his way to Battleford. He reports the roads good.

Word has been received from Hayes and Lloyd who settled at Dunvegan last summer. They had a house up and had succeeded in getting about twenty acres of land broken in the fall. They are still well pleased with the country.

Two Indians of Frog Lake, near Fort Pitt, killed a government cow recently. They were tried at Ft. Pitt lately and one named Dabene Bull was sentenced to two months and the other named Mustos, to four months imprisonment at Battleford.

Last Sabbath, bound volumes of the British Workman and other religious publications were presented to the schools in the Leighton and Belmont Protestant Sabbath schools. They were presented by Mr. Williamson, of Welling & Williamson, booksellers, Toronto.

Mr. ROGUE, of Simpson's survey party, lately sliced the creek with a cut, near an axe, while cutting brush on the line, near Ft. Saskatchewan. The axe cut from the outside towards the next track, dividing the railroad taking the end of the bone off. He is now laid up at Mr. Simpson's place.

On his trip from Pigeon Lake recently, H. Meyers, while camped near a hay stack on the side of the lake, lost a pocket book containing \$75, and in searching for it at later dark, set fire to the stack, which was burned. The stack belonged to Simon Furgie, of the lake. Mr. Meyers has the sympathy of the community in his loss of so much money, especially when on his way to the north.

A railway has been started to bridge the creeks and otherwise improve the road between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan on the south side, and to make a good grade by which to approach the lower ferry from the south. It is the intention to follow the 14th base and other road allowances as far as possible, which would make the distance from the ferry to Ft. Saskatchewan seventeen miles.

CHRISTMAS passed very quietly. Business was generally, although not altogether suspended. Sleighriding was the principal amusement, and nothing could exceed the suitability of both the weather and roads for the purpose. Although groceries were scarce the plum pudding for dinner was almost universal and a favorite. Indeed, the celebration of the day was as successful and enjoyable as could be expected in this intensely practical and business country.

Last week Messrs. Gibbons and Logan went to Sandy Lake to look for a mare belonging to the latter, which was to be used for the purpose. On the way out they met an Indian who told them he had seen her alive a short time before, but on getting near the place they met several Indians laughing her away in quarters on a sleigh. It is the general impression that the Indians drive the horses on the muske ice in order that they may be tired or drowned. So many horses have disappeared that the case calls for investigation by both the Indian Department and the police.

The following is the treasurer's statement of the public school funds. Receipts: Total amount collected by subscription, as per treasurer's book, \$894; net proceeds of concert of last winter, \$53; cheque received from Lieut. Governor, \$20; Sept. term, \$100; total, \$1,277. Expenditure: Paid out for postage, \$14; paid H.B.Co. for rent of stove, \$10; teacher's salary, \$200; do. Mr. McCauley, \$100; do. in Treasurer's hands, \$100; total, \$860. The statement published in the report of the school meeting was incorrect, for which we consider the board responsible.

Messrs. M. Groat and B. McKinnan, arrived from Pigeon Lake on Saturday night last with fish, the former with 2,300 and the latter with 500. Mr. Groat also left 300 at C. A. Magrath's camp eleven miles this side of the lake. Not many fish are being killed at present. Just before the start, Mr. J. Nelson took up two nets only getting fifteen fish out of the two. They sell at \$5.50 at the lake. The demand is good, as F. Whitford is catching and buying for the H.B.Co. J. Nelson for the Indian Department and H. Meyers on private speculation. Whitford had 1,500 on hand when he left. Mr. McKinnan left the lake on Saturday, and rather soft going out but splendid coming back; everything having the appearance of spring, even the ice which was white and generally seen on the snow in spring were visible.

## DEDICATION.

It having become necessary to increase the seating capacity of the Methodist church here, a neat gallery 18x21 has been added to it at a cost of over \$200. At present it is only seated for the use of the choir, but seats will be added as the necessity arises.

Dedication services were held last Sabbath morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. C. Sanderson. The church was decorated with evergreens in honor of the Christmas festival, and presented a very attractive appearance. It was noticeable that the singing of the choir was more effective from the gallery than it had been before, when they occupied the same level as the congregation. At the morning service the church and gallery were crowded. The sermon was to the children, and was about Luke II. 10 and 11. "And the angel said unto them: Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

The speaker said that Christmas had many happy associations to old and young. The very word carried us back in thought to our own native lands. It was a season of enjoyment, and was a danger of forgetting the real significance of the day, namely, the birth of the Son of God. The birth of Christ, the Son of God, was the greatest event in the history of the world. It was the birth of the Saviour, who came to save the world from sin and to bring us back to God. The speaker said that Christmas had many happy associations to old and young. The very word carried us back in thought to our own native lands. It was a season of enjoyment, and was a danger of forgetting the real significance of the day, namely, the birth of the Son of God. The birth of Christ, the Son of God, was the greatest event in the history of the world. It was the birth of the Saviour, who came to save the world from sin and to bring us back to God.

The church was comfortably filled at the evening service. The text was from Exodus XX. 24. "An altar of earth thou shalt make unto me, etc." There were three places more sacred than all others—the grave, the home and the house of God. The house of God was the place where His name was to be worshipped, and in that place we might look for blessing. Not the long drawn aisle and fret of vault, but the church was also a rallying point and a centre for all who loved the truth. He urged all present to have a church home, and with a living faith to be true members of the same.

Mr. W. E. FRANK, of the H.B.Co., arrived on Tuesday last from Slave Lake, per dog train, ten days out. The H.B.Co. mail packet arrived at the same time and also some letters from Slave Lake who came to procure supplies. The lake from early last fall, but opened again and did not freeze until finally until about the 1st of December. Going to the drifting ice not many fish were caught until the first of December, but plenty are now being secured under the ice. Small game is plentiful and also fur but the Indians do not seem inclined to hunt, as they are not warmly interested in the fur trade. The country that they can buy. Moose, which were formerly plentiful in that district are now almost unknown, having disappeared in the winter

of '75 and '76. The past summer was favorable for the growth of crops, the first damaging frost occurring on the 20th of September. The stormy weather of November was felt at Slave Lake as well as Edmonton, but since then the weather has been mild, and not long ago there was quite a heavy fall of rain. The best cattle sent by the H.B.Co. for use at Dunvegan were forwarded from Slave Lake to the forks of the Smoky and Peace Rivers, arriving there on the 20th of October, but the Dunvegan people failing to connect, and the cattle being thin by that time, they were brought back to Slave Lake to winter, and instead of the cattle, 5,000 fish were sent in. During the November storm the thermometer at Dunvegan registered 47 below with a strong north wind blowing. A number of people around the Fort were frost bitten. Kinross, a trader from Quesnell, British Columbia, on his way to Leon River, near Ft. Vermilion, was caught by the early fall at Dunvegan and is now trading near the fort, with a large stock of goods. The H.B.Co. clerk in charge of Hudson's Hope, was also caught at Ft. John on his way up our river, and had to freight his goods from that point overland. The H.B.Co. posts in Peace River have their full outfit of goods. In continuing down the river, we saw Thompson's survey party on Slave Lake River near the outlet of the lake. They were shutting camp down stream to the mouth of the Ottawa River. As the horses had not arrived and they were unable to procure dogs the men went obliged to haul the camping fixtures on hand sleds. They had no tents and no winter tents and other supplies which they expected Vickers to bring, but were doing well considering. Mr. Thompson intended to traverse the lake at once and expected to reach Peace River by spring, when he would establish the 6th principal meridian, which will probably cross the Peace about the mouth of the Smoky River.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have taken as a homestead and pre-emption the west half of section six, township fifty-five, range twenty-two west. J. A. BELDEN.

\$25 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the apprehension of the person or persons who lately broke the stained glass window in the out-house of the Methodist church. WM. LESLIE WOOD.

NOTICE.—On the 22nd inst., I took as a homestead and pre-emption the half section 10, township 55, range 22, west, occupied by the Rev. Canon Newton (the Hermitage), adjoining the river. All persons are warned against removing timber therefrom. THOS. McALLISTER.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of the same course work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

## NOTICES.

CANADIAN MOCCASINS Sewed with sin-cow, and first-class Woollen Mitts just arrived at FRANK OLIVER'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken as a homestead and pre-emption the north half of section six, township fifty-five, range twenty-two west. JOHN HILTON.

STUFF ARRIVED and for sale at the Bulletin office, some fine letter and note paper, cloth-lined envelopes, stationery, paper bags, wrapping paper, ball programmes, purses, etc.

FOR SALE.—Lots 31 and 32, Block 6, H.B. town plot. Situated on corner of Hardy avenue and Seventh street, near Dr. Wilson's drug store. Good locality; choice lots. Apply to ARTHUR D. PATTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming title to the land in the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any interest in this land in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

# THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

Subscription.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar.

OLIVER & DWIGG,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 30, 1882.

## THE COMING PANIC.

Last Spring when the president of the Montreal Bank called the attention of the shareholders of that institution to the fact that the business of the country was in a very inflated condition, and that unless it was placed at once on a more solid basis, collapse must inevitably result, the statement provoked a cry from the majority of the Canadian papers, especially those supporting the government, that Mr. Smithers made this statement for a political purpose, that he was no true patriot, that he was a prophet of evil, in whom the wish was father to the thought. It was pointed out that the alleged inflation was simply the increase of the business of the country caused by the National Policy, and the free and independent were informed in so many words that all that was necessary was that the policy should be upheld at the then pending general election and the prosperity (it would be insured for all time. "Give us five years more of protection and the people will be so convinced of its utility that they will never in future overthrow it, and as long as protection is upheld prosperity must continue." The elections came off and resulted in the protective policy being sustained by an overwhelming majority. The cry went up "The country is safe" and the promises made before the election as to increased prosperity were reiterated.

It is not many months since these elections took place, and these promises were made, and yet a wonderful change is apparent in the tone of the champions of protection. It seems that the inflation which caused alarm to Mr. Smithers in the spring has increased to such a size in the fall that each paper tries to exceed the other in denouncing it, and in pointing out measures by which its consequences can be avoided. Some blame the banks as the cause of the trouble and look to them for a remedy. Some blame one thing and some another, and no doubt when the bubble bursts, a very large class will call on the government to issue paper currency in order to save business—as this thing of gambling with other people's money is called—and business men from ruin.

It is strange that in all the blubbery nothing is heard of the National Policy. Failures are occurring rapidly enough and of serious enough character to cause alarm and yet no one proposes to increase the duty on cod fish or buckwheat or indeed on any other commodity in order to meet the difficulty. When a period of financial depression occurred some years ago it was proven clearly that it was removed by an increase in the duty on the various kinds of imported goods as well as on a great many that were not efficient now. It will be the same means to be efficient now. It is true the depression has not arrived yet but all agree that it is on the way. This being the case it is surely the part of public advisers to point out a preventative; and what so certain or so good as that which such a short time ago performed such a miraculous cure not only in Canada but throughout the world. For other countries had been depressed financially as Canada was, and they made no change in their policies in regard to either protection or free trade, but when the change was made in Canada, hitherto the cloud was lifted and prosperity gathered throughout the world. Some people may say the cause was not equal to the effect, but if the inauguration of a protective policy in Canada was not the cause of this general prosperity, what was? If other countries recovered from their depression without the aid of the national policy, why could not Canada have done the same? Is it not just possible that Canada may have recovered not on account of, but in spite of the national policy?

When those who so loudly proclaimed but

a few months ago that the present advantage and future prosperity of the country depended upon this policy of protection—that the country indeed only lived through and by it—have themselves forgotten about it, and do not call upon it for help in this their day of trouble, it may be taken as proof positive that they themselves have no faith in it, and that it is only what its opponents have always maintained it to be, that is, a fraud pure and simple, supported for selfish ends by men who have not scruple to justify robbery on the grounds of patriotism.

While last winter it was the fashion to ascribe the apparent prosperity of that time to the national policy nothing of the kind is heard now. Over trading and speculation are the admitted causes of the depression that is now in prospect, and it was this same over trading and speculation last winter that caused the boom in which the friends of the policy took so much pride. This was what constituted the boom and now causes the depression. The money that was sunk in bank and other stocks at fancy prices, that sunk in Manitoba paper and other towns, that sunk in the C.P.R. and other railways, that sunk in North-West farming lands and colonization societies is so much money diverted from the ordinary channels of trade in Canada and placed in positions from whence it will take years to find its way back, that is in the hands of non-business men. The money is in the country but it is not being applied to the uses to which it was formerly applied, and for which it was needed. For the time being its place has been supplied by inflated credits and could this condition of affairs be kept up for a few years until this money found its way back through the medium of the investments or in the ordinary way of trade all would be well. But that is the trouble. Debts owed in foreign countries, to say nothing of those at home cannot be paid by note; the gold must be forthcoming, so that while on the one hand the money is locked up in investments, for the time being unprofitable, on the other hand indebtedness must be paid. What gold there is either is locked up at once where it might as well not be in existence, or passes from hand to hand until it passes out of the country. At last the demands become so large that they cannot be met. The confidence that has kept everything floating so long gives place to fear. All attempts to realize on their investments at once and of course none can do so, for those who might desire to buy have not the means, while those who have the money being independent do not care to do so but hold off for better bargains, the inexorable creditor must be paid, the funds cannot be procured with which to pay him, and frequently creditor and debtor go down together in one common ruin, one as much to blame as the other. These are the causes and incidents of a commercial panic such as is now predicted in Canada and as has occurred time after time in all progressive civilized countries. When the panic occurs ruin is widespread, and every one feels the effects. The cure is, not to increase the duties on imports as the advocates of the national policy formerly claimed, but is found in the practice of individual and public economy, the contraction of credit, and the reduction of business generally to a hard pan basis. It is by these means the national policy journals now advise the public to avoid the impending crisis, instead of applying their own principle of raising the import duties a little higher, as they formerly led people to believe was the true way. Once the panic is over and business has come down to a cash basis, money is made again, and confidence regained. Once confidence causes inflation and inflation ends in panic. This is what has occurred before in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries. As long as credit is allowed, inflation will be produced more or less quickly according to the speculative temper of the people, and panic is only the bursting of the bubble of inflation.

While the inflation of the past few years cannot be laid directly to the national policy, there is no doubt that the oratorical and other efforts of the supporters of that doctrine, especially at the late general election, had something to do with blinding people to the real state of the country and giving them confidence in a loose method of doing business

such as must ultimately lead to disaster, under the impression that this policy if sustained would make everything right. Thus far and no farther can the national policy be either praised or blamed for the financial condition of the country, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. Not in what it has done, but what it has led the people to do by holding out false inducements.

Probably the greatest cause of the stringency in the money market in Eastern Canada is the fact of so many large sums having been sunk in land and railway speculations in the North-West. This was cash, cash that the country no richer than Canada could ill spare, and which will give no return for several years yet. Of course could investors hold on the returns would be large. Had they acquired their lands at fair prices and in the open market intending to make immediate use of all, it would be better for the country if they could hold on; but having acquired these lands as they have done, in an underhand manner, as a reward for political support, and intending only to hold them for speculation, we make bold to express the heartfelt hope that they will not be able to come up with their future payments, that they will be obliged to release their hold on this north-western country and that the land now in their possession will revert to the Canadian people to whom it rightfully belongs. The spirit of speculation in North-West lands has obtained such a hold on the people of Eastern Canada that nothing will be able to prevent every acre in the country from being locked up. This being the case the sooner relief comes to us, even in the shape of a commercial panic, the better.

COL. RICHARDSON, after holding court at Prince Albert, will proceed on a three months' leave of absence to Ottawa. As we have not spared to criticize adversely the actions of this gentleman when we considered that circumstances justified us in doing so, it may not be out of place, now that he is taking a short respite from his labors, to draw attention to the enormous nature of the duties performed by him and to express the satisfaction which a large majority of the people feel in the way in which he has discharged those duties. Since the removal of Mr. Ryan from the magistracy of the Swan River, or rather Qu'Appelle district, Col. Richardson has been obliged to attend to judicial matters there as well as in the Saskatchewan, to which alone he was at first appointed. In doing this he is obliged to make two round trips each year from Battleford to Qu'Appelle, 300 miles; Battleford to Prince Albert, 150 miles, and from Battleford to Edmonton, 300; or a total distance of 3,000 miles, through an uninhabited country and with his own conveyance, half the distance being accomplished in winter, besides holding four sittings of court. It is impossible to refrain from comparing this rigid performance of severe duties on the part of one of the representatives of the general government in this North-West with the utter lack of the performance of any duty on the part of our Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner; or to refrain from giving credit to the man who fulfills his duty. In the changes that are likely to be made shortly in the North-West, we bespeak for Colonel Richardson the best consideration of the government as a man who has filled a position of great responsibility and delicacy as well as hardship, creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the community.

## REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Mr. John A. McDougall has just returned from the east where he has selected from the best markets a first-class, large, assorted stock of General Merchandise, comprising

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

Goods will be here the first week in the new year.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Fortage la Prairie, Gooch and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.



## CHRISTMAS TREE.

At the Sabbath School festival in the Methodist church on Christmas evening the building was crowded, there being about 225 people present. Although the decorations of the building were quite simple they were very pretty, reflecting great credit on the designer, Mr. W. Ibbotson. They were of evergreens, principally in the form of wreaths and festoons, but a well formed cross and anchor placed above the pulpit at the north end of the church was also noticeably pretty. Two young spruce trees placed at the front corners of the altar railing were hung with presents and were quite an attractive sight especially for the children. The altar railing and the front of the pulpit were draped with the British ensign. Mr. McCauley, superintendent of the school, occupied the chair.

The exercises were opened by the choir singing "Hark the herald angels sing!" followed by a prayer by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Sanderson.

An address to the parents was given by the pastor, showing the importance of the Sabbath School. He then addressed the children particularly, and illustrated by an anecdote, which he said was the best method of instructing children, the important place which they occupy in the church as well as in the world.

"Far away" was sung by Mr. Henderson, but owing to his not having fully committed the words to memory, the execution was hardly up to his usual standard.

Mr. J. Hambly being called upon for a speech said that as he could not tell a story he could hardly expect to interest the children. He did not expect to make a long speech and could remember that when he was a Sunday School scholar he did not like long speeches as he was always anxious to get at the Christmas trees. He could say he was glad to be here, as it brought up happy reminiscences of the past, when he too was a Sunday School scholar, and his eyes would swell out with anticipation at the sight of the Christmas trees. He had not expected to see such events here. The beauty of the decorations and the general success of the affair were very much due to the ladies and he thought that all would agree with the old saying that the girls were the boys after all. He might say that among the sweetest of the remembrances called up by this occasion were those of "The girl I've left behind me." That this affair was a success could be seen by the number of smiling faces and handsome presents. He was glad to see that the Sunday School was in such a flourishing condition, as the condition of the Sunday School was an index of the state of the church. He considered the Sunday Schools the grandest institutions in the country. They were necessary to the individual, the hope of the church and a benefit to the state. The Sunday School did its share in the education of the young. It teaches a branch which the public schools do not. The public school does not teach morals, the Sunday School does. Sunday School scholars were in the proper road for being inculcated with the highest moral principles. The responsibilities of Sunday School teachers were very great. They had the moulding of the minds of the men who would in future rule the state. He thought everybody should contribute their quota to the Sunday School as well as to any other object, but that many of us were very derelict in that part of our duty, as he must acknowledge himself to have been, but promised amendment for the future. He was glad to see this entertainment a success, as a great deal depends upon enlisting the attention of the scholars. At home they used to have two entertainments a year, and in summer and one at Christmas, they also gave Sunday School papers to the scholars. We could not expect everything here at once but would have them after a while, and was glad to hear that the funds procured from this entertainment would be applied to the purchase of books and papers.

The pastor said he was very much pleased with Mr. Hambly's address. It was so sensible and practical that he considered it a model of a Sabbath school address, and hoped that he would join the Sabbath school. Mr. Hambly had spoken enthusiastically and lovingly of the girl he left behind him. He begged to draw Mr. Hambly's attention to the fact that although there were plenty of girls in the east—handsome girls, good girls, girls that would be good wives—what we in this North-west lacked in quantity we made up in quality, and that he need not allow his thoughts to wander so far away.

The chairman said that when Mr. Hambly got up he said he could not tell a story. He thought he had told several. After seeing Mr. Hambly assisting at the decoration of the church he had his doubts about the reality of that girl whom Mr. Hambly had spoken of as having left behind.

Several selections on that very common little instrument, the mouth organ, were given by Mr. Leslie and were deservedly applauded.

"Drifting with the tide" was sung by Mrs. Sanderson, accompanied on the organ by Mrs. W. L. Wood.

"The siege of Lucknow," read by Mr. Dawson, was well received.

"Beautiful isle of the sea" was sung by Mr. Carmichael.

The chairman said that as several of the speakers were absent the pastor would give an address, but that as he had made a speech at the beginning of the affair and was on the programme for another at the end he hoped that he would cut it short.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson said that he would speak just as long or as short as the audience chose. If they desired him to stop they were to say so, and if they did not order him to stop he would continue until next Christmas. He then told a story of which the plot was "And the next day another ant came and took away another grain of corn," but was compelled to stop before he had proceeded far with the exciting details, which were "And the next day another ant came and took away another grain of corn."

Song by Mr. Stiff, "Nearer the beautiful gates."

Mr. H. Bleecker being called on for a speech said that when he came here he little thought he would be called upon for a speech. Mr. Hambly's had been called a model one. He was sorry he was not able to copy it. He had not been a Sunday school scholar. He had stayed away from Sunday school as much as possible. He could not speak of the girls he left behind him for he had not left any. He could not make a speech and thought the children would not like him to do so. Probably he ought to praise the Christmas tree. He would do so after he saw what he received from it. If he got something he would be glad he came, but if not he would go away sorrowful. He had promised another man that if he came he would get something. If that person received nothing he would hold the speaker responsible. He, too, was glad to see so many smiling faces. Would like to see as many every day—in the way of business. He could not tell a story, as he had never told a story in his life. Was very much like George Washington in that particular. He had learned several things since he came here and one was that it was necessary to go to Sunday school. As Hambly was going to be teacher he thought he would go. There was no one to prevent him. He had no mother, no friends, no relations, no one to keep him from doing as he liked. He had learned that it was necessary to be a Sunday school scholar in order to become a statesman, and was sorry that he had not attended Sunday school more. Thought probably that was the reason he had not become a statesman. But he thought the idea was a mistake. If statesmen of the ordinary kind were made in Sunday schools, they must be strange Sunday schools. Statesmen had frequently to make promises, for the good of their country of course, which they were unable to fulfil, while it was generally understood that Sunday schools taught that promises made must be adhered to. He spoke for a short time in praise of the pastor, and concluded by wishing success to the Sunday school and hoping that in this, as in every other good cause, Edmonton would prosper until it became larger than any other place in the North-west.

In his closing speech Mr. Sanderson remarked that he had nothing more to say but was going to say it. He spoke of the British national flag, not the flag of England, of Scotland, or of Ireland, but of Britain, of Canada, and all the other colonies, states and empires ruled over by Queen Victoria. He recited a short poem describing the composition of the flag and the different regions whose ensign it was.

Mr. Stiff gave the "Red, White and Blue," with chorus by the company, which was loudly applauded.

The chairman remarked that there was not as many presents on the Christmas trees as he had wished to see, but the reason was because they could not be bought. Next year, however, he thought they would be able to make a better display.

Messrs. Ibbotson, Vance, Woelfle and McKinnon distributed refreshments, consisting of cake, candy and raisins to the assemblage, and then proceeded to distribute the presents, some of which were very pretty. Two pretentious looking parcels addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson respectively, created quite an interest but the recipients, although pressed to do so did not open them, which is not according to the rules of the game.

After singing "God save the Queen" the assembly dispersed.

## ST. ALBERT.

The colony of St. Albert is considerably excited just now, and very much dissatisfied with the unjust manner in which it seems the people are to be treated. The inhabitants of this colony have occupied their lands during many years, most of them before the transfer. St. Albert was founded in 1860 by the Catholic mission which gathered around it a considerable number of settlers. At present about two hundred families are established on both sides of the Sturgeon river in a radius of from six to eight miles to the east of the mission and six miles to the west. These families are for the most part Half-breeds, born and reared in the country, which certainly belongs to them according to every just title. They have indisputable rights to

the land; rights which have been granted by the Manitoba Act. New settlers amongst us have bought the lands occupied long before the transfer. We certainly form the most ancient colony of the district, and so far the most numerous. And now it would appear that our very existence is to be ignored. We are to be treated in the same way as an attempt was made to treat the people of Manitoba before the troubles! Our right to a river claim survey is not to be recognized. We are told we must be contented with a township survey. Such arrangement is both unjust and absurd, for it would ruin the whole settlement. Not a single old settler who would not find all his improvements cut up and in most cases lost altogether; and in many cases two, three and even four settlers would find themselves on the same half, or even the same quarter section, since the river does not form a boundary in the system of township survey. Our population is peaceable, calm and submissive, but if such injustice is to be enacted towards them—if they are to be treated as a conquered people; if they are not to receive, and that in all justice, what has been given to Edmonton, Prince Albert, and throughout all Manitoba—they will protest, and will give in to nothing short of open force.

(Signed for the population of St. Albert.)

H. LEDUC.

St. Albert, Dec. 26, 1882.

## ST. ALBERT.

The festival of Christmas was celebrated as usual with all possible solemnity, in the cathedral of St. Albert. As early as 7 p.m. visitors from the surrounding neighborhood, from Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, began to come in. In a short time the bishoprick and convent were unable to contain all those who presented themselves. The reverend Sisters of Charity gave hospitality to the greatest number of ladies possible; also for their convenience the Rev. Father Leduc then opened the Bishop of St. Albert's reception room. One hundred and thirty-nine persons availed themselves of the refreshment tables laid out for them in the school room. At 11.30 p.m. the Rev. Father Superior arranged the ladies in the gallery, which was reserved for them. In the opposite gallery the gentlemen from Edmonton were accommodated, with about forty seats. In the nave of the cathedral also, many of the congregation of St. Albert generously gave up their own pews to visitors. The aisles and side chapels were every one crowded. A few minutes before midnight the bells pealed forth to announce the celebration of the awful mystery of the occasion—the celebration of the Mass of Christ, born for us in the stable of Bethlehem. At 11.50 p.m. the ceremonies were begun by Rev. Father Leduc, who ascended the altar, assisted by Rev. Fathers Remas and Blanchet and the other assistants and choristers. Immediately the Rev. Father Ventighen, the Rev. Sisters and the orphans in the gallery, began the sacred singing, and these songs of joy were taken up alternatively by the choir, led by Rev. Brother Boon.

The Rev. Father Superior takes the opportunity here of sincerely thanking the numerous visitors who assisted at the ceremonies with a decorum indeed both laudable and edifying during the whole service. The whole of the Catholic population of St. Albert and vicinity approached the sacraments and received holy communion. It was indeed, a sight most edifying and long to be remembered to behold between three and four hundred Christians piously and devoutly approach and prostrate themselves at the holy table in order to receive into their hearts the God man hidden under the sacramental species. The rich and the poor, the civilized man and the poor Indian, both children of the Catholic church, went forward without distinction of race to prostrate themselves at the feet of Christ our Saviour.

The Rev. Father Scollen during forty minutes edified the entire assembly by an excellent sermon in English, on the nature of the festival. He showed us the triple generation of Christ—in the bosom of His Father from all eternity, in the womb of His mother in time, and in the souls of the faithful by grace, and especially by the reception of the body and blood of Christ in the Divine sacrament.

At 3 a.m. each one of the numerous congregation, thoughtfully and deeply impressed, retired home, to return at 10 a.m. and assist at the solemn service of the day, celebrated by Rev. Father Remas assisted by Rev. Fathers Scollen and Ventighen, deacon and sub-deacon.

Once more, ladies and gentlemen, honorable visitors, many thanks, and to all a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

## SUPERIOR OF MISSION.

St. Albert, Dec. 26, 1882.

John Albert, a constable of High Park, near Toronto, shot a boy named Andrew Young on the 23rd of September last, while attempting to arrest him. He was afterwards tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

John Cockerell, who killed Col. Slayback in St. Louis recently has been released on \$10,000 bail.

## PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 363 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W.M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

WOELFLE & HURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

HEIMINCK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange at cash rates.

ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. A lot of bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, etc., now on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best and most comfortable hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for travellers. Good stabling attached. P. HEIMINCK, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. BEN ALD ROSS, Proprietor.



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